

Genuine

MASONITE TEMPERED PRESDWOOD

«CONCRETE FORM BOARD»

1938



MASONITE *Corporation*
111 *W. Washington Street*, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

MASONITE

Corporation

111 W. Washington Street,

CHICAGO—ILLINOIS.

FOR CATALOG ON MASONITE STRUCTURAL INSULATION See Sweet's File Index

MASONITE TEMPERED PRESWOOD (CONCRETE FORM BOARD)

Why You Should Specify It

Two requisite characteristics of concrete are strength and durability. To secure these characteristics, it is necessary that the concrete be thoroughly and completely hydrated. Perfect hydration can be obtained only when forms that retain the mixing-water and maintain the established water cement ratio during the early stages of curing, are used. Properly constructed forms of Masonite Tempered Preswood retain the

mixing-water, thereby insuring the complete and uniform hydration of the concrete mass during the early stages of curing.

Tempered Preswood forms not only insure better concrete, but also effect substantial economies, as there are numerous instances in which they have been reused upward of twenty times, and some cases in which they have been reused upward of thirty times.

An understanding of what Masonite Tempered Preswood is, will immediately explain why it serves so well in concrete form work.

INTRODUCTION

A Tried and Proved Material

The increasing demand and successful use of Masonite Preswood for the lining of concrete forms to economically produce smooth, finished, exposed concrete surfaces, led the Research and Development Department of the MASONITE CORPORATION to further develop and perfect this material to more particularly adapt it to this use.

This fine material, Tempered Preswood, should in no way be confused with the previously made board, still admirably adapted to many uses in building and other industries.

Tempered Preswood is much denser, less absorptive and of considerably greater structural strength than Standard Preswood.

To the long and favorably known unique qualities of Preswood have been added almost unbelievable new qualities of tough, wear-resisting ruggedness and strength.

Made of Exploded Wood

Masonite Tempered Preswood is a manufactured board, made entirely of wood fibres by the Mason Process (Patented).

No binders are added and no chemicals are used in its manufacture.

Clean wood chips (yellow pine) are exploded under high steam pressure. This first stage in the manufacturing process produces long cellulose fibres with their original strength unimpaired and the lignin or natural cementing constituent of the wood entirely retained. The exploding process is purely physical, not chemical, and there is no change in the wood except that it is torn apart into exceptionally long fibres.

These clean, long fibres are next thoroughly felted

together and compressed into boards 4 feet by 12 feet in steam heated, flat-bed hydraulic presses where they are subjected to tremendous pressure and at the same time to a high temperature. In four ways the board thus produced is better than nature's own original material. It is both grainless and knotless, has greater moisture resistance and is much denser and tougher.

The compressed or finished boards (Masonite Preswood) are now treated or tempered by a patented process which adds unbelievably to their density, non-absorption, structural strength and toughness. The result is a board of uniformity in thickness and physical properties. The face surface of the board is smooth and semi-polished. The reverse surface is screen-mesh-indented.

THE COMPANY *Manufacturing Facilities*

The MASONITE CORPORATION has been continuously in business since 1925. All of its products, "Masonite Insulation," "Quatrboard," "Preswood," the new "Tempered Preswood," and "Temptrile" are produced by the "Mason Process." They are made entirely of pure, clean wood fibre. All of the products are sold nationally through retail lumber merchants.

The Manufacturing Plant is located at Laurel, Miss., with an annual capacity of better than 200,000,000 square feet of its various insulation and hard board products. Reasonable stocks are always maintained at the factory to insure quick delivery for any size operation.

Form Designing Service

The MASONITE CORPORATION maintain a corps of competent engineers to assist in the design and erection supervision of economical concrete forming based on the use of Tempered Preswood.



Physical Characteristics of TEMPERED PRESWOOD

SIZE (AREA)

The boards are uniformly 4'x12' cut accurately rectangular in shape with smooth, sharp arrises.

THICKNESS

Form Liner Boards— $\frac{3}{16}$ in. thick.

Structural Form Boards— $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and $\frac{5}{16}$ in. thick.

WEIGHT

$\frac{3}{16}$ in. thick—1100 lbs. per thousand square feet.

$\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick—1400 lbs. per thousand square feet.

$\frac{5}{16}$ in. thick—1700 lbs. per thousand square feet.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY

The specific gravity of Tempered Presdwood is 1.08, which is greater than Northern Hard Maple.

STRUCTURAL STRENGTH

Tensile Strength per square inch.... 5,000 lbs.

Modulus of Rupture per square inch. 10,000 lbs.

Working stress per square inch..... 1,250 lbs.

Modulus of Elasticity.....850,000 lbs.

NORTH EAST Y. M. C. A.
NOTE TWO WAY JOIST SYSTEM
USED ON THIS PART OF THE
BUILDING AND THE ADAPTA-
BILITY OF TEMPERED PRES-
WOOD TO THIS SYSTEM



NORTH EAST Y. M. C. A.
NOTE STRAIGHT ALIGNMENT
AND CLEAN EDGES OF THE CON-
CRETE JOIST. COMPARE THIS
SURFACE WITH THE FORE-
GROUND METAL PAN SURFACE



NORTH EAST Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
—DETROIT, MICH. ARCHITECTS:
SMITH, HINCHMAN & GRYLLS—
DETROIT. GEN. CONTRACTORS:
A. A. ALBRECHT CO.—DETROIT.
TEMPERED PRESWOOD USED AS
A FORM LINER ON ALL EXPOSED
SLABS, JOISTS AND COLUMNS

Advantages and Economies of MASONITE TEMPERED PRESWOOD

(Concrete Form Board)

FORM FINISHED CONCRETE— GENERAL ADAPTABILITY

Building Industry for years searched without success for a material wholly suitable for concrete form lining and structural forming which would leave the concrete surface in a smooth, finished condition without added labor and expense.

The development of Tempered Presdwood, a grainless, all-wood fibre board, has through actual use on practically every type of concrete structure, proven its entire practicability and adaptability for this purpose. Tempered Presdwood has all the advantages previously accredited to natural wood lumber with the elimination of all of its inherent disadvantages.

Smooth finished concrete surfaces, both for the interior and exterior, are obviously an economy and may be utilized in practically every type of construction where reinforced and mass concrete are adapted.

On the interior, Form Finished Concrete in columns, beams, girders and slabs forming ceilings requires no plastering or furred or suspended ceilings to cover up or make presentable the structural members. The finished concrete is practically ready for decorating when the forms are removed.

For subways, tunnels and similar construction, a dense, smooth concrete surface is provided.

For exterior exposed building foundations and walls, Form Finished Concrete devoid of the usual form lumber disfigurements, has infinite possibilities. This is particularly true in the case of bridge piers, bridges and viaducts. Tempered Presdwood has proven an ideal form surface for special-process exposed-aggregate concrete wall facings.

Tempered Presdwood boards may be formed to the average curves required for arches and vaults.



ELIMINATION OF FORM JOINTS, ETC.

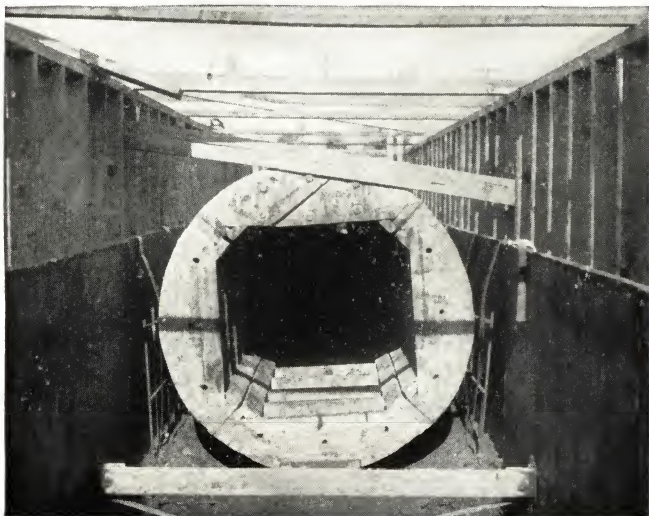
Due to the large area of the Tempered Presdwood units (4 ft. x 12 ft.), form joints, which would appear as disfiguring marks and fins on the concrete surface, are entirely eliminated.

Where joints between boards are necessary, they can be practically obliterated if ordinary care is exercised in cutting the boards and matching and securing the edges at the butt. (The manufactured edges of Tempered Presdwood boards are straight and square with sharp, true arrises.) No joint filler is required.

Much of the disfiguring form marks on exposed concrete in the past has been due to moisture absorption which has caused swelling, cupping and bulging of the individual boards of even

**KALAMAZOO OUTFALL
SEWER 6000 LINEAL FT. OF
MONOLITHIC CONCRETE
SEWER. 4' 6" INSIDE DIAM-
ETER. NO HORIZONTAL
JOINTS**

**OWNER: CITY OF KALA-
MAZOO, MICHIGAN
ENGINEERS & BUILDERS:
CITY ENGINEERING
DEPT. OF KALAMAZOO
INTERIOR FORM IN
PLACE. NOTE TEMPERED
PRESDWOOD PARTIALLY
LINING EXTERIOR SKELE-
TON FRAME. IT HAD
BEEN USED 21 TIMES
WHEN PHOTOGRAPH
WAS TAKEN**



the most carefully built wood lumber forms.

Since Tempered Presdwood is practically non-absorptive, it remains flat and smooth even after repeated uses.

UNIFORMITY

Tempered Presdwood boards are absolutely uniform in surface finish, density and strength and are accurately cut to dimension.

The material is grainless and therefore has no tendency to split.

The fibres are uniformly compacted throughout the entire thickness—it is not laminated or stratified, therefore it will not separate or flake transversely.

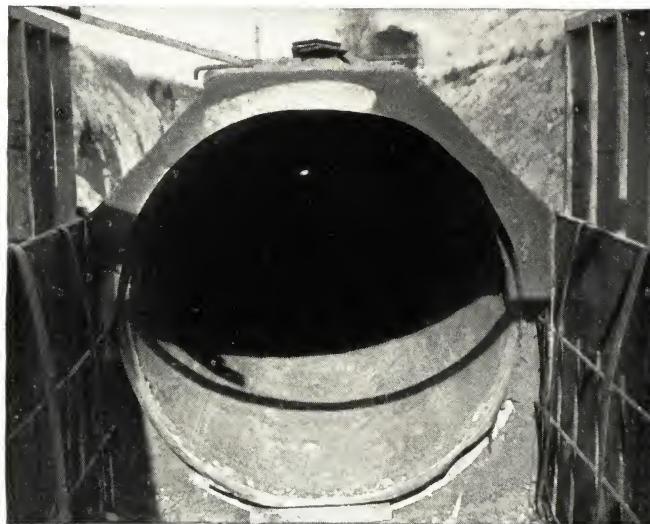
LIGHT WEIGHT—EASILY HANDLED

While of great structural strength, the boards are thin ($\frac{3}{16}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{16}$ in.) and weigh only 67.2 lbs. for

48 sq. ft. of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Whether used as lining for wood forms or structurally spanning between wood supports, they are easy to handle and weigh less than any other material possessing comparable characteristics.

A SMOOTH FORM SURFACE

The face of Tempered Presdwood is smooth and has a semi-polished appearance. This is due to the smooth



chromium steel platens against which Presdwood is pressed when being made.

The tempering process fills the voids that may be in the surface of the board, increasing both its hardness and smoothness.

**ANOTHER VIEW OF KALA-
MAZOO OUTFALL SEWER
SHOWING SECTION OF
SEWER HAVING JUST BEEN
STRIPPED. NOTE COMPAR-
ATIVE SMOOTH SURFACE
OF INTERIOR LINING OF
SEWER. TEMPERED PRES-
DWOOD USED 21 TIMES
WHEN THIS PHOTOGRAPH
WAS TAKEN**

RETAINS THE CORRECT WATER CEMENT RATIO

Forms lined with or built of Tempered Presdwood are tight and retain all of the pre-determined moisture within the forms assuring complete, uniform hydration of the cement and, therefore, better concrete.

The full strength of concrete pre-determined by the water cement ratio method is secured.

There are few, if any, cracks or joints for the moisture to seep through and practically no moisture is absorbed by the Tempered Presdwood.

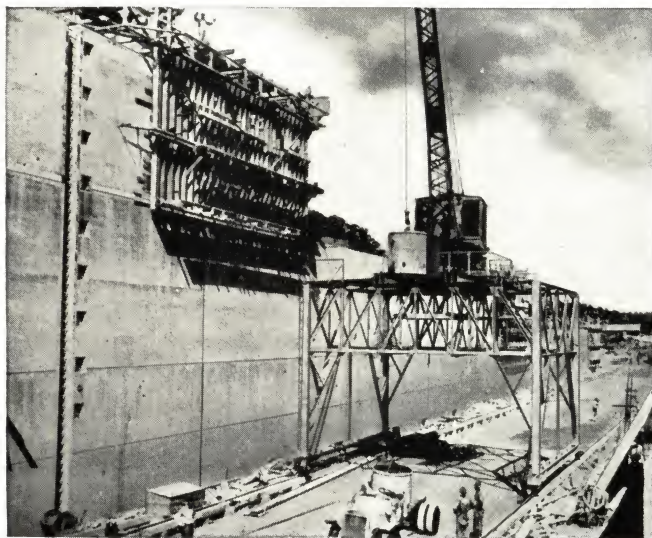
TEMPERED PRESDWOOD ENDURES REPEATED USE

The greatest economy in forming may obviously be expected where the form units for floor arches or slabs, joists, beams, girders and columns are designed in sections for easy removal and repeated reuse on similar members. This is particularly so on floor constructions in multi-story buildings.



Column form size reductions on successive stories are easily accomplished with a minimum loss of material and labor.

Eight to twelve reuses of Tempered Presdwood in form units are frequently obtained when reasonable care is exercised in stripping, cleaning, storing, handling, and re-erecting. There have been jobs on which forms have been reused upward of thirty times.



SECTION SHOWING LOWER GUIDE WALL AT DAM No. 3

After the concrete has set sufficiently for form removal, Tempered Presdwood strips easily from the concrete surface.

Tempered Presdwood from large forms may be repeatedly cut down for use in smaller units.

On an average job, 5% is considered a generous allowance for wastage in cutting.

SAVES FORM LUMBER COSTS

Only sound square edged form lumber need be used in conjunction with Tempered Presdwood—dressed and matched material may be entirely eliminated.

Where Tempered Presdwood is used structurally the skeleton wood form bracing or backing may be so arranged as to require little, if any, cutting to length—the ends of alternate boards may be staggered and lapped.

Since the Tempered Presdwood largely prevents the seepage or loss of water from the concrete, the wood bracing or backing lumber remains in good condition (out of contact with moisture) and with ordinary care in stripping and handling, the salvage and reuse is very considerably increased.

Under average conditions 85% salvage of the supporting wood form lumber is not unusual.

WOOD ACCESSORIES FOR ARCHITECTURAL EFFECT

Where the design requires it, reverse wood moulding forms are easily and inexpensively added to Tem-

pered Presdwood forms to provide ceiling panels, beam and girder crown moulds, beam soffit chamfers and panels and column chamfers.

These accessories should be carefully fitted, particularly at miters and intersections and thoroughly oiled to reduce moisture absorption.

SAWING TEMPERED PRESWOOD

Tempered Presdwood, due to its density and grainless composition, is best cut with a power saw. The saw blade should be an 88-tooth, 14 inch diameter, 10 gauge, for straight saws and 8-13-8 gauge for mitre ground saws and such equipment will give the greatest efficiency for the longest period of time.

For cutting Tempered Presdwood the saw blade should be raised from one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch to three-quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) inch above the surface of the board. The pitch is considerably lengthened and is instrumental in speeding the

LOCK WALLS ON LOCK AT DAM NO. 3 TENNESSEE RIVER, CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT, WERE POURED IN FORMS LINED WITH GENUINE MASONITE TEMPERED PRESWOOD.



cutting of Tempered Presdwood Board.

TYPE OF CONCRETE REQUIRED

A uniform, extremely plastic concrete mix should always be used, well spaded to assure complete elimination of air and provide full contact with the form face. The whole mass should be puddled, agitated or vibrated by artificial means where concrete is closely confined in comparatively narrow members.

INSPECTION OF FORMS

The best of exposed concrete surfaces can be obtained by a minimum of added care and expense in form construction and proper care and treatment of the forms. Finished forms should always be inspected to insure tight butted joints of the Tempered Presdwood and any foreign substance clinging to the surface of the forms should be removed.



MASTER SPECIFICATIONS

TEMPERED PRESWOOD FOR CONCRETE FORMS

Note: Notes are explanatory or advisory only and are not to be included in the specifications.

Note: Select and include only those clauses which apply to the particular work. Words or clauses within brackets in italics are selective.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(1) WORK INCLUDED

The following concrete surfaces shall be so executed that the exposed faces shall be "Form Finished," smooth and true, devoid of surface irregularities, disfigurement or markings without the necessity of rubbing, grinding, tooling or other mechanical finishing.

Note: Here list and locate all areas of "Form Finished Concrete." Contractor to take advantage of the structural strength of Tempered Presdwood.

(2) FORM FACING MATERIAL

(2a) Forms for "Form Finished Concrete" shall be faced with Tempered Presdwood as manufactured by the MASONITE CORPORATION, 111 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

(2b) Boards shall be 4 ft. x 12 ft. in area with square-cut, straight edges and sharp arrises; $\frac{3}{16}$ in. for form lining and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. or $\frac{5}{16}$ in. thick for structural forms as best adapted to the particular type of concrete construction.

(3) APPLICATION OF TEMPERED PRESWOOD—GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(3a) Tempered Presdwood forms shall be so constructed that the smooth face of the board shall always be in contact with the finished or exposed face of the concrete.

(3b) Approximately 24 hours before applying the Presdwood, thoroughly wet with water the screen side of the board. Stack the boards, screen side to screen side, in the pile before using.

(3c) Boards shall be so disposed and of such sizes as to eliminate all unnecessary joints between board areas.

(3d) All joints between boards shall be butted tight. Do not spring or force the boards in place.

(3e) The edges of Tempered Presdwood boards, cut on the job, shall be straight, true and clean to produce a smooth, even edge where butted at joints.

(3f) All butt joints shall be rigidly supported for their full length to prevent movement.

(3g) All curved surfaces shall be formed accurately.

(3h) Nail Tempered Presdwood using three-penny cement coated, casing head nails. Space nails through center of board on 6" or 8" centers, the nails to be staggered. Along all four edges space nails approximately 4" on centers. Always nail from the center of the board out to the edges.

(3i) Tempered Presdwood may be reused as many times as will provide a continuous, smooth surface.

(4) FORM OILS AND GREASES

Before each use, Tempered Presdwood Forms shall be wiped with waste saturated with grease having a calcium soap or aluminum stearate base, or with waste dipped in paraffin base oil having a viscosity of 145 (Saybolt) or over, free from volatile constituents. These

are obtainable under various trade names from Standard Oil Co., Shell Oil Co., Texas Oil Co., Gulf Refining Co., and other refiners. Do not use an excess of oil.

(5) WOOD ACCESSORIES

Wood accessories, such as reverse crown moulds, panel moulds, chamfers, etc. shall be accurately and smoothly milled to produce smooth finished concrete surfaces. They shall be so secured in conjunction with the Tempered Presdwood form facing as to form unbroken lines with all joints, miters, etc. accurately and closely fitted. Wood accessories shall be well oiled with a good grade of form oil before use and shall be maintained in a fairly waterproof condition throughout the work.

(6) FORM LUMBER

Form lumber used in conjunction with Tempered Presdwood form facing shall be sound material of sufficient size and so spaced as to adequately support the loads to be carried without deflection.



MONTGOMERY WARD BUILDING, DENVER, COLORADO. EXPOSED FACE OF EXTERIOR WALL FORMS WERE LINED WITH TEMPERED PRESWOOD, TOUGH AND NON-WARPING, FOR "FORM FINISHED" CONCRETE REQUIRING NO TOOLING OR RUBBING AFTER FORM STRIPPING

**(7) STRIPPING**

Care should be exercised in stripping the forms from the finished concrete that the Tempered Presdwood edges and face surfaces are not injured in any way to preclude their reuse.

(8) CLEANING AND CARE OF TEMPERED PRESWOOD

(8a) Tempered Presdwood forms when stripped from the concrete shall be set face down until dry.

(8b) Brush the face vigorously with a fibre scrubbing brush. Wipe the forms with oil or grease as specified in paragraph (4). Do not use an excess amount of oil.

(8c) Tempered Presdwood boards when finally removed from forms at completion shall be carefully stacked face down for subsequent reuse. When dry clean the faces. Adequately protect the edges from injury or abuse. All nails shall be carefully backed out and removed before stacking. Tie wire, tie bolt or other holes which will deleteriously affect reuse, shall be patched and filled level with Rutland patching plaster sanded smooth. When dry coat with grease.

LINDEN BLVD. UNDERCROSSING,
LIVONIA AVE. YARD, NEW YORK
CITY. 1400 LINEAL FT. OF 19 FT.
HIGH WALL. 20x24 FT. PANEL,
LINED WITH ONE-QUARTER INCH
TEMPERED PRESWOOD, LIGHT-
WEIGHT PERMITTED TRANSPORTATION AND EASY ERECTION. 25
REUSES OBTAINED

**(9) INSPECTION OF FORMS**

Immediately before placing concrete the forms shall be carefully inspected to make sure that they are properly braced, sufficiently rigid and thoroughly cleaned of any foreign matter in contact with or adhering to the Tempered Presdwood form face.

(10) CONCRETE CONSISTENCY

Wherever "Form Finished Concrete" is specified, provide an exceedingly plastic concrete to insure smooth finished surfaces free from honey-comb or similar defects.

Note: Concrete should not be over sanded to produce plasticity.

(11) PLACING CONCRETE

(11a) All concrete placed in Tempered Presdwood forms should be well spaded at form sides to assure full and uniform contact with the form face. Use wood rod for spading.

(11b) Thoroughly rod, agitate or vibrate the concrete in closely confined form areas.

(11c) Mass concrete shall be thoroughly puddled.



THE ILLUSTRATION ABOVE IS FROM AN UNRETOUCHED PHOTOGRAPH OF STRIPPED CONCRETE COLUMNS. THE COLUMN AT THE LEFT WAS FORMED WITH BETTER THAN AVERAGE STANDARD FORM LUMBER. THAT AT THE RIGHT WAS FORMED WITH MASONITE TEMPERED PRESWOOD FORMS. NOTE THE SMOOTH FINISHED SURFACE OF THE "FORM FINISHED CONCRETE" JUST AS IT APPEARS WHEN THE FORMS ARE STRIPPED

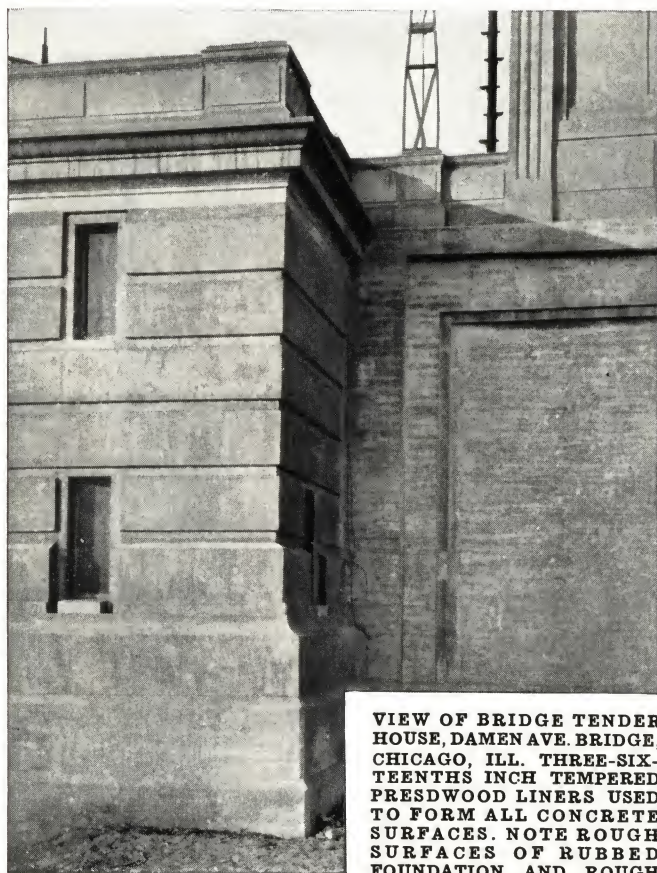


SHORT FORM SPECIFICATION

For CONCRETE FORMING

FORMS FOR EXPOSED CONCRETE

Forms for all exposed interior and exterior concrete surfaces, including concrete surfaces that are to be painted, shall be lined with Masonite Tempered Presdwood or Masonite Concrete Form Board as manufac-



VIEW OF BRIDGE TENDER HOUSE, DAMEN AVE. BRIDGE, CHICAGO, ILL. THREE-SIXTEENTHS INCH TEMPERED PRESWOOD LINERS USED TO FORM ALL CONCRETE SURFACES. NOTE ROUGH SURFACES OF RUBBED FOUNDATION AND ROUGH CONCRETE OF APPROACHES

tured by the Masonite Corporation, 111 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois or equal, not less than $\frac{3}{16}$ in. thick with a hard, smooth surface on one side.

The wood fibre board shall be specially processed to resist moisture.

Boards shall be of sizes as large as practical so as to obtain a minimum number of joints.

They shall be applied to the wood form construction with the smooth side against the concrete, and nailed so as to secure them properly.

All joints shall be butted tight and shall bear on solid construction.

The entire installation shall provide for exposed concrete surfaces which will be practically free from joint-marks, lumber grain marks, fins, depressions, or other defects which would not insure a continuous smooth surface.

Bevels shall be formed of smooth straight grained wood and shall be nailed through the fibre board and into the backing.

Before using and between reuses, the forms shall be wiped with waste saturated with grease having a calcium soap or aluminum stearate base or with waste dipped in paraffin base oil having a viscosity of 145 (Saybolt) or over, free from volatile constituents. These are obtainable under various trade names from many large refiners.

The board shall only be reused as many times as will insure such continuous smooth concrete finish.

Special care shall be taken in pouring concrete against fibre board to insure the finished surface required.

The manufacturers' specification shall be considered a part of this specification and shall be consulted for further information or instructions.



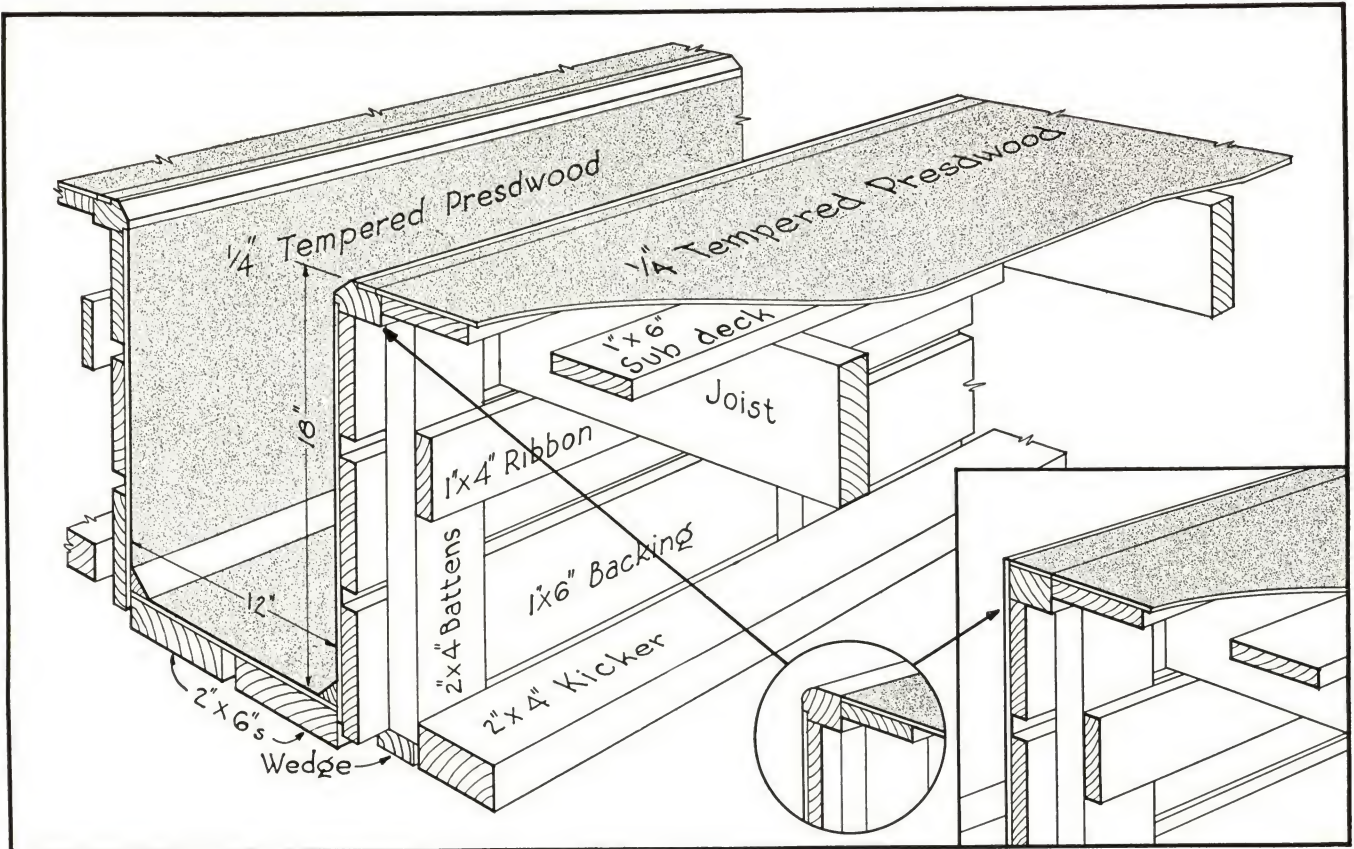
BALTIMORE ST. BRIDGE, BALTIMORE, MD. ENGINEER: H. L. LUCKE, CITY BRIDGE ENGINEER. CONTRACTORS: THE W. C. BRIDDEL CO., BALTIMORE

MASONITE TEMPERED PRESWOOD ONE-QUARTER INCH THICK USED TO LINE ARCHES AND SLABS. NOTE SMOOTH PRESWOOD LINER IN PLACE ON ARCH SOFFIT



CONCRETE BEAM AND SLAB FORM

USING $\frac{1}{4}$ " TEMPERED PRESWOOD STRUCTURALLY

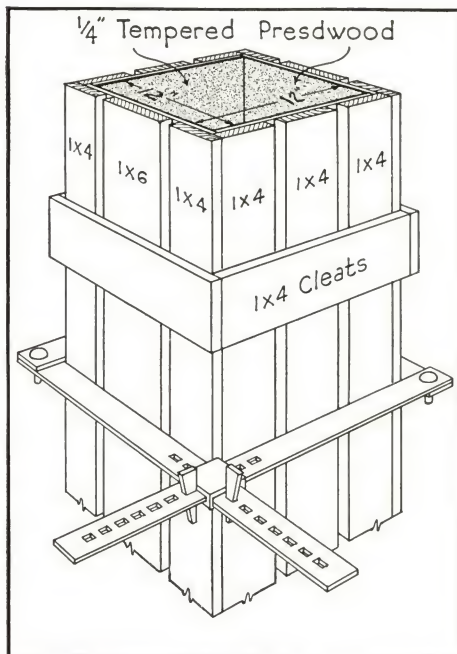


DAYTON BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING, DAYTON, OHIO. R. H. BLAGG, CONTRACTOR. SHENCH & WILLIAMS, ARCHITECTS. ALL COLUMNS, BEAMS, GIRDERS AND SLABS ARE EXPOSED CONCRETE. SURFACES PRODUCED WITH MASONITE TEMPERED PRESWOOD AND PAINTED



CONCRETE COLUMN FORM

USING $\frac{1}{4}$ " TEMPERED PRESWOOD STRUCTURALLY



At left—A typical column form in place.

At right—Concrete column with forms stripped. Note the uniform surface and sharp corners.



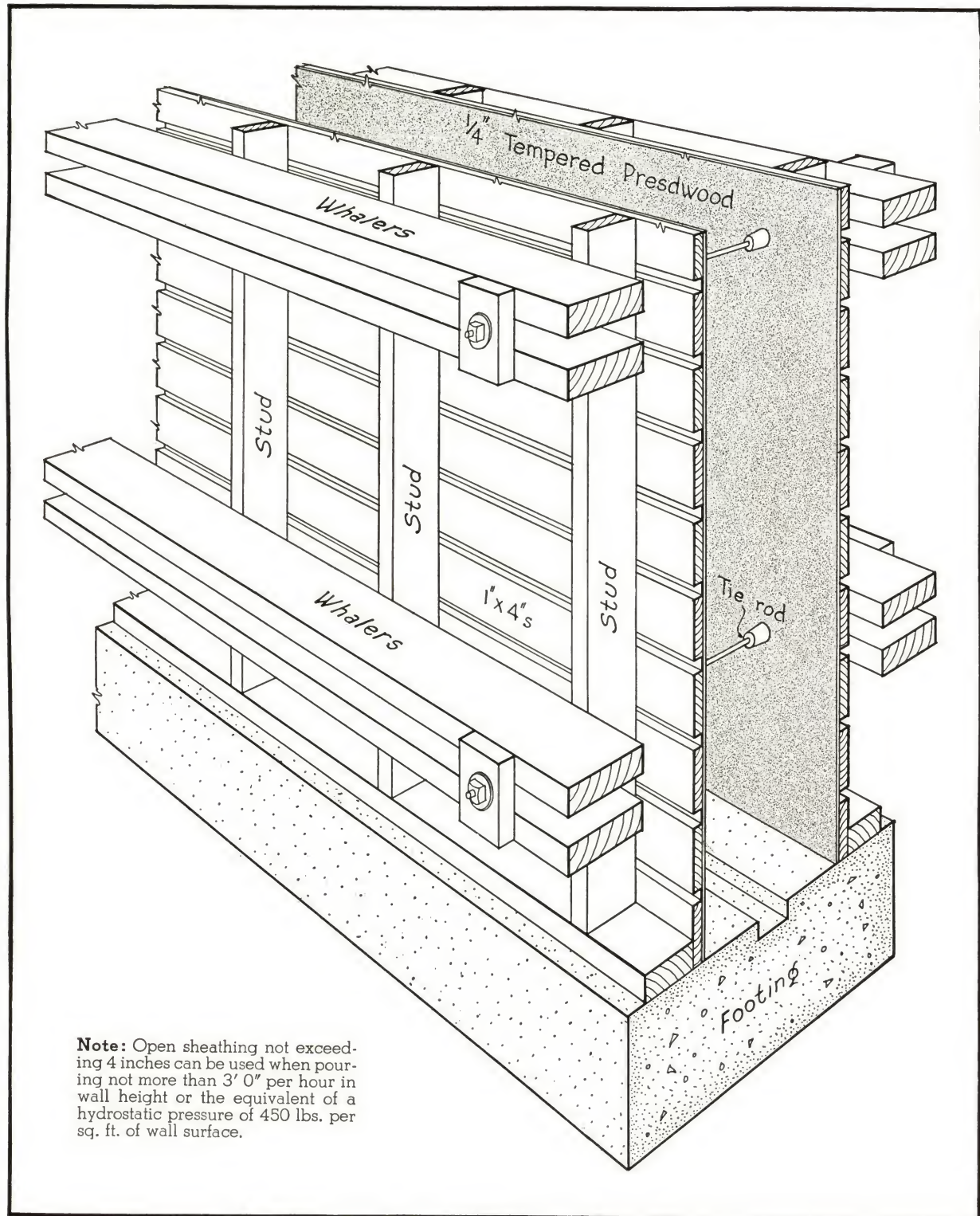
CADET BARRACKS, RANDOLPH FIELD, TEXAS
TEMPERED PRESWOOD USED TO LINE ALL FORMS FOR THE PORCH SLABS AND BEAMS. SURFACE MARKED OFF IN 4 x 4 FEET TILES

MARINE BARRACKS, U. S GOVT. RESERVE, QUANTICO, VA.
INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR EXPOSED CONCRETE SURFACE FORMED WITH MASONITE TEMPERED PRESWOOD. NOTE THE PERFECT ALIGNMENT OF COLUMNS, BEAMS AND GIRDERS; ALSO THE UNIFORM SURFACES AND SHARP CORNERS



CONCRETE WALL FORM

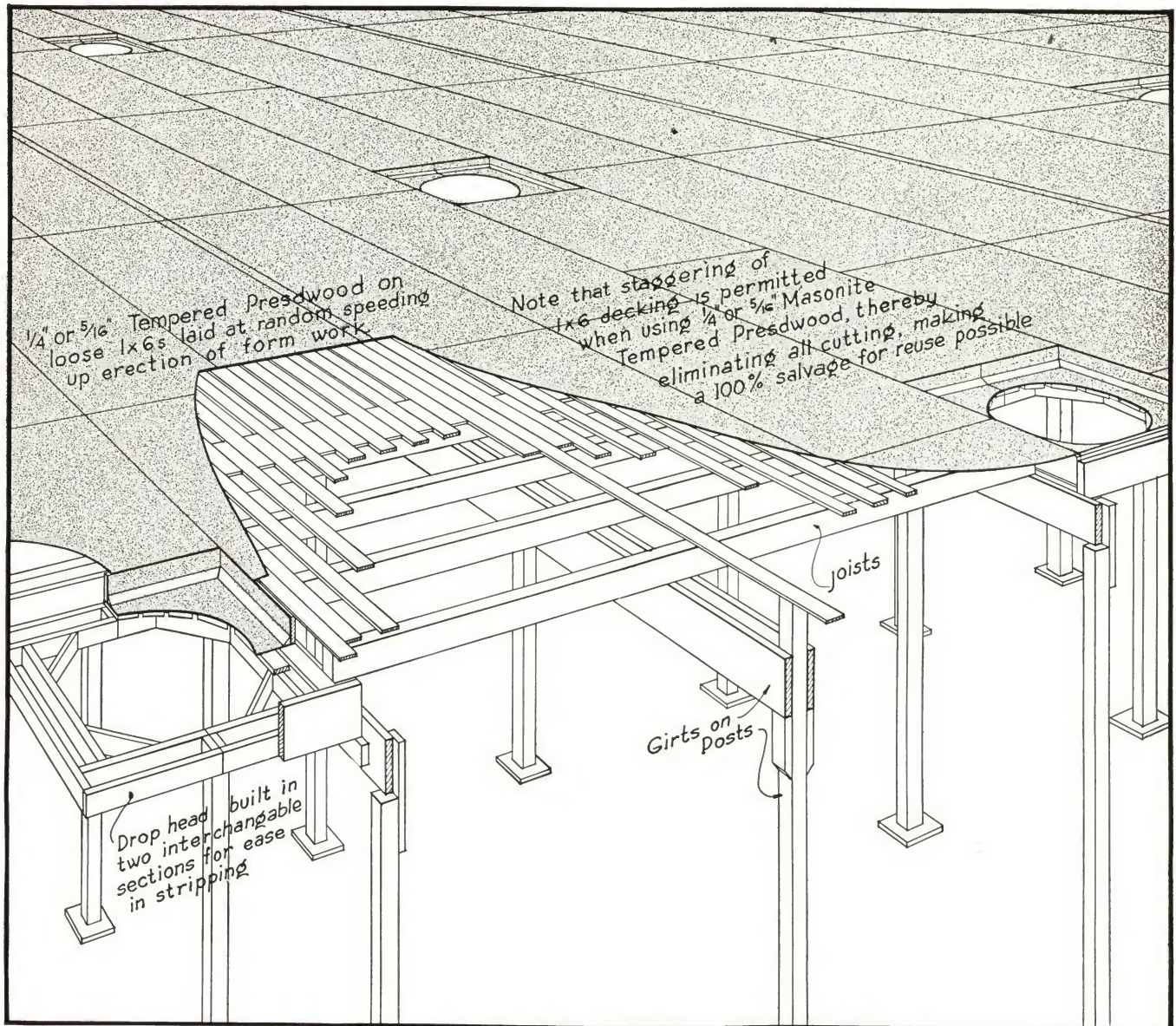
USING $\frac{1}{4}$ " TEMPERED PRESWOOD STRUCTURALLY



Note: Open sheathing not exceeding 4 inches can be used when pouring not more than 3' 0" per hour in wall height or the equivalent of a hydrostatic pressure of 450 lbs. per sq. ft. of wall surface.



FLAT SLAB CONSTRUCTION



TYPICAL EXAMPLE FOR THE USE OF DEFLECTION CHARTS

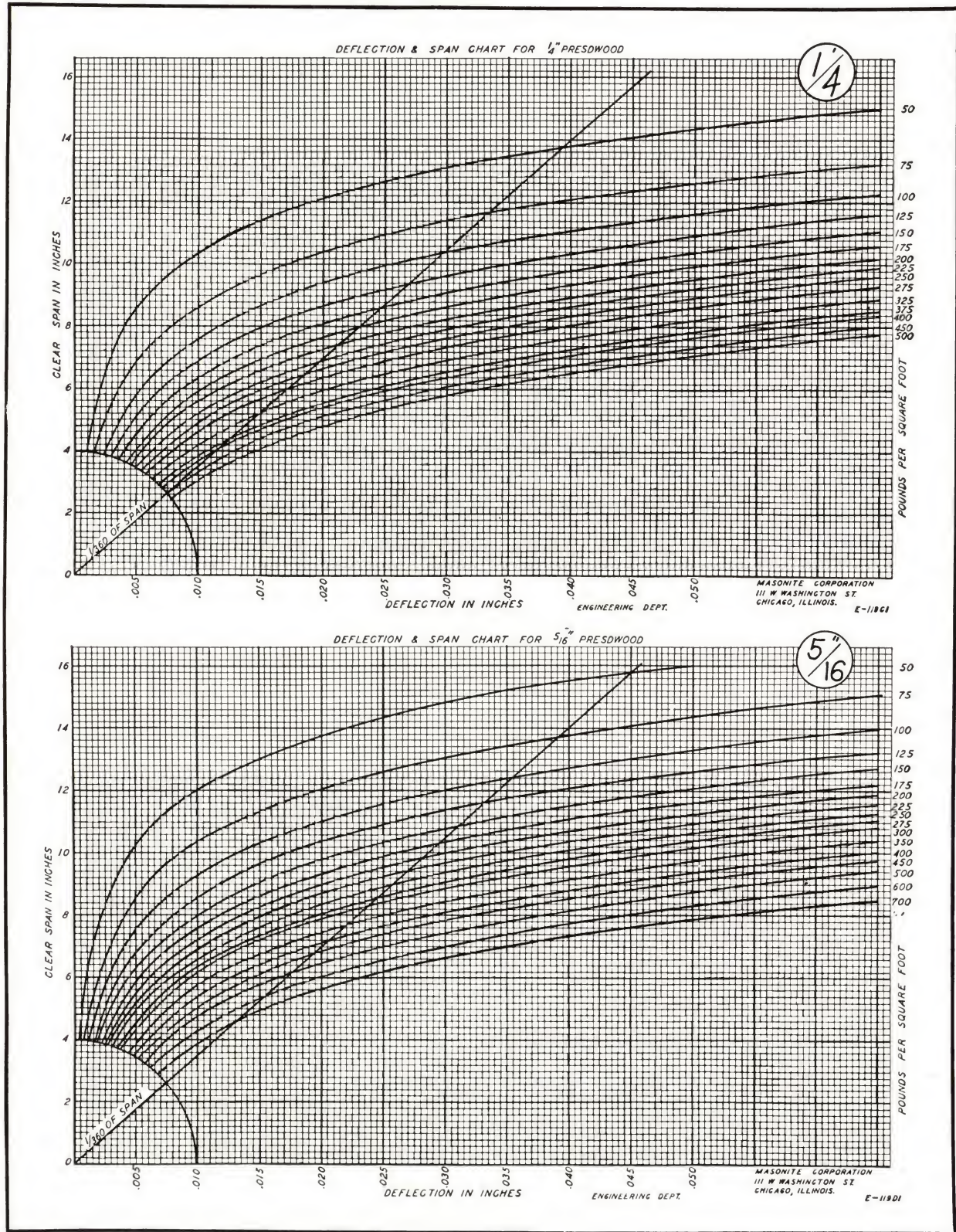
(See Charts on Opposite Page 12)

The Contractor has a solid 8-in. concrete slab floor to form. He wishes to know how far apart he can space his 1 x 4's or 1 x 6's to get within the allowable limits of deflection. Usually the allowable deflection limit for floors is $1/360$ th of the span. An 8-in. concrete slab floor weighs 100 pounds per sq. ft. of floor. Add to this a working stress of 75 pounds per square foot, making a total of 175-pound load that the Presdwood board must support, within the deflection limits.

On the stress diagram for $1/4$ -in. Tempered Presdwood, intersect line marked $1/360$ of span and curve marked 175 pounds. From this intersection follow the horizontal line to the left margin and it will be found that the support spacing may be as great as 8 in. Refer to the diagram for $5/16$ -in. Presdwood; repeat the above operation and it will be found that supports may be spaced $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. Then determine which thickness of Presdwood will serve more economically.



DEFLECTION CHARTS FOR TEMPERED PRESWOOD



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